JAY GOULD'S LIFE STORY.

The History of the Most Successful Finaneter of His Time.

Jay Gould died at nearly 57 years of age on the same day of the week that once earned a famous nickname, through one of his most re-markable financial operations. He died as he would have wished to do at home and surrounded by his family, but his death closed a life that was so managed as to leave his face and figure practically unknown to the people in the city in which he had lived for thirty Yenra.

He was a short, spare man with piercing black eyes and a sallow face the lower part of which was hidden behind a full black beard. Those who knew him best said that it was through his eyes that the man revealed himself. They were a remarkable pair searching, firm, cold, and all but incapable of changing in any way that might betray his feelings. He seldom lost his temper or was excited. His methods, if his friends analyze them correctly, led him to discern public movements before his rivals did, and to follow rather than tolead them. Thus he got the great influence of natural forces to add to his power and veight in many important railway speculations. In others he created conditions to suit his speculative intentions, and there were no means he would he situte to adopt in order to

Many who know Mr. Gould intimately are in the habit of asserting that his origin must have been Hebraic. No one pretends to say how many generations back the Jewish blood was in the family, or that Mr. Gould was aware of its existence in him. But both his names-Jason or Jay and Gould-served to strengthen this belief in those who held it. The twisted form "Gould" was suspected of being changed from "Gold," which is a common profix in the names of inanimate and natural objects which certain Jews in Europe were compelled to adont as surnames in one period of their history. His habits of thought and his extraordinary intellect were both Jewish, these persons assert, with how much or little basis in the actual fact of his origin no one can ever

Mr. Gould was certainly American in the character and extent of his self-creation and success. Born of poor parents on a poorer farm he began to make money to pay his way through scoool, and he was a partner in busipessenterprises while yet a lad. He got richer and richer by the fairest means and by means that caused him to be the man most cordially disliked by the public of all the conspicuous men of his day. He has died with between sixty and seventy-five millions of dollars, inheriting none and marrying none that united in his vast estate.

It was in Boxbury, Delaware county, that Jay Gould was born on May 27, 1834. Rox-bury is a tiny village in the Catskill Mountain region. The Goulds and moved there not long after the Revolutionary War and Jay's father, John B. Gould, was the first white male child born in the county. His birth occurred in 1702. He was a small farmer and kept a dairy of twenty cows. It is said that Jay was christened Jason. It was his duty to drive his father's cows to and from the pasture and to help at the milking of them. He liked no part | and of the life on the farm. He was a pale, slender, delicate little fellow studiously inclined and disliking the customary sports as much as the toil of the people around him. During the school terms he attended the village school and it is remembered of him that he was different from the other boys. He was not what is generally termed a maniy boy. He kept out of the rough, good-natured games. He preferred to remain indoors, and at noon time cuddled up in some remote corner of the schoolhouse, busy about nobody knew what. When anproached by the others with invitations to ome out and join them he would refuse. If. in banter, the boys attempted to force him to ioin them, he would make a great outery, and, breaking away from them, would sit and mope until the school was called to order. Then he would go to the master's chair and enter a tearful complaint against his enemies. The master would thrash the other fellows and little Gould would be tickled.

His father became unpopular in the village by opposing the anti-rent movement at that time, and young Gould was obliged to leave the school. He begged to be allowed to attend the academy in the village of Hobart, some miles away. He agreed to pay his own way through the academy, and he walked to it with an extra suit of clothes, with precisely half a young man literally beginning a new career. dollar to his credit in the world, and with the peculiar knowledge that his father considered him no good on the farm. The boy was then 12

At Hobart the boy was to show by what he did that he was as little like most of the other boys as he seemed. The principal of the academy found in the village blacksmith a man who would board and lodge the boy in return for the keeping of his books and accounts by young Jay. The lad worked persistently by day and by night at his studies and the blacksmith's books and completed the course at the academy, spending his Sundays with his father, for his mother had died when he was 12 years of age. On leaving school he got a place as a clerk in a tin shop in Hobart, and at 15 years of age was a partner in and manager

Not only that, but this amazing boy was up at daybreak every day to pursue the study of surveying and such engineering as he found books and instruments to help him to. Moreover, when the elder Gould sold his farm young Jay took him into the tin shop on a salary Leaving his father in charge there he engaged with some surveyors at \$20 a month to help make a survey for a map of Ulster county. His employers gave him a little pass book, which he said would be useful to him on the road. The farmers who Jay Gould anything to eat were to put it down in this pass book, and the employer would come on afterward and foot the bills. Tired and hungry after the first day's travel, young Gould applied to a farmer for food and showed him the pass book, and then he learned that his employer had failed in business half a dozen times, and that his credit was at low

Thoroughly worn out and disheartened. young Gould departed without his supper. and went out into the fields and had a good ery. He cried easily when he was a boy, In testifying before a committee of the Federal Benate in 1883 Mr. Gould told of this youthful experience. He said that the landlord at a tavern told him his employer was a scamp and worthless man, and demanded of the boy two shillings and sixpence for board. "I naturally felt timid." said he, "about preceeding further, and debated in my mind whether had not better go home. I finally sought a secluded place where nobody could see me. and had a good cry. Then I went to my sister's house, near by, and, going up stairs, I prayed. [Here Mr. Gould spoke earnestly and with much feeling. | After my prayer I felt better. Then I made up my mind not to go home. I shut my lips together and resolved to go head, and if must needs be die in the last

He got his next meal by making a noon mark for a farmer who gave him a dollar. He made many noon marks, earned many dollars. kept on with the survey of Ulster county, went home \$6 ahead, and sold his work for about

He sold the tinshop, moved to Albany, and made an unsuccessful effort to have the Legislature commission him to survey the whole State. He employed several corps of surveyors and sent them to various counties, but overworked himself and was taken down with pneumonia. While he was confined to the ase he wrote histories of Ulster, Sullivan. and Greene counties. On recovering his health he abandoned surveying because the field was crowded, and, having \$5,000 of his own, he set up a tanuery with a man named Zadoc Pratt at Couldsbore, in a hemlock forest region cov-

ering parts of Lackawanna, Luzerne, and Monroe counties in Pennsylvania. The starting of the tannery was the formation of Gouldsboro, which is in Lackawanna county.

bought the entire issue of the first mortgage

tonds of the Rutland and Washington road to

Troy. They were offered in the market then at

10 cents on the dollar, and it was in this transac-

tion that Mr. Gould first met Russell Sage. Mr.

Fago had been a Congressman and had a

that his labors for the Missouri Pacific had

brought up the road so that it had earned

NOT HAMPEBED BY POLITICAL CREEDS.

THE WAR OVER ERIE.

Commodore Vanderbilt Meets the New Ft-

It was early in his new career as a railroad

operator that Mr. Gould had his memorable

himself as by the public. He had made money

and attracted attention by his operations in

small railroads in the northern part of this

State. He had joined the firm of Smith, Gould

& Martin in this city. Daniel Drew and Com-

modore Vanderbilt were active and prominent.

and great operations in railroads generated

the Wall street market. Commodore Vander-

that he merged into the New York Central

bilt had been rapidly piling up the properties

system, The Central, the Harlem, and the

Hudson River roads had all become his, and

he was looking about for a chance to conquer

The Erie road had failed to meet the interest

on its mertgages in 1859, and had gone into

afterward won the sobriquet of the "Specu-

lating Director." was in the directory of the

Eric Railway, and had been trading in its

stock. He was a powerful man in Wall street

-a sharp, long-headed man, and a speculator

budding career of Jay Gould, and Gould soon

became a member of the Erie directory. Com-

moders Vanderbilt now made an effort to cap-ture that railway, and found himself in a bat-

tle against Drew and Gould, a battle that has no parallel in the story of such struggles.

During 1867 the old Commodore began buy-

ing Erie stock, and at the next annual election

he secured some new directors in his own in-

the same day went to Vanderbilt and begged

him, with tears in his eyes, not to make a beg-

the Commodore brought about a resignation.

and Drew went tack upon the Board to work

for the Vanderbilt interest and boom the stock. Of course, Drew was then a traitor to

Vanderbilt in his heart, and proved so by his

actions afterward. In what followed Drew ceased to be a leader, for Gould and Col.

James Fisk, Jr., appeared on the scene, the

one with far more brains than Drew and the

Vanderbilt went into Wall street to buy all

the stock of the Erie, but his opponents set

the Erie printing presses at work grinding

out a new volume of stock, and Mr. Van-

derbilt resorted to the courts. On his petition

ustice Barnard granted a temporary injune-

tion restraining Drew and his brother direc-

tors from paying the interest on \$3,500,000

borrowed from Treasurer Drew in 1856. Fur-

ther injunctions followed, and new issues of

Drew could not make more stock, and must

return the 58,000 shares which he had

dumped on the market. Drew and Gould continued to sell short. The market kept

on rising. The Drew men went to Bing-hamton and Justice Balcon stayed all

proceedings by Barnard. Frank Work was

Vanderbilt's representative in the Eric Board.

and Justice Balcon suspended Work as a di-

rector. But Vanderbilt began other suits in

the name of Richard Scholl, and Justice In-

graham checked Justice Balcon by forbidding any transaction of business by the Board unless Director Work was restored. The road needed money again, and the committee voted to issue convertible bonds for \$10,000,000, and thus 100,000 shares of new stock were hanging over the head of Vanderbilt. The committee had voted to sell these bonus at not less than 72%; \$50,000,000 were offered at once and the

stock were forbidden.

other with impudence enough to stop a loco-

gar of him. He played his part so well that

terest. Drew was left off the Board, and or

pure and simple. He had been watching the

after the committee had adjourned.

FISK BUNS AWAY WITH SOME STOCK.

Here Mr. Gould came from behind the scene. The Barnard writ was returnable on March 10. On Saturday night, March 7, and on Sunday, Drew and Gould's lawyers and clerks were assembled, and petitions for injunctions and so forth were drawn up. All the time these proceedings were going on in one room of Drew's house, he was in another room signing Eric certificates of stock to be ready the instant the Barnard injunction was modified. They proposed to convert all the bonds at hand into stock, and, furthermore, Drew and Gould determined upon reselling the second Go. (600 shares of the new issue of \$10,000,000 bonds at 80. This was to be done on Monday, March 0, by Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk, both members of the Executive Committee of Eric. The new certificates of stock were given to the Secretary of the company, who was directed on Monday morning to send them from the West street office of the Eric to the transfer cierk in the Pine street office and deliver them carefully. Fisk, it is alleged, mot the measurement of the same hour counsel for Mr. Drew and Mr. Gould appeared before Justice Gilbert in Brooklyn in the name of William Felden, one of Mr. Gould's allies. Belden asserted that Barnard had entered into a conspiracy to specialte in Fire stock with Vanderbilt. Gillert overfuled Barnard and Justice Ingraham stopied all further proceeding. The Drew party was in clover. One magistrate forbade them to move and the other ordered them not to stand still. Drew and Gould and Fisk and Belden flung upon the market the 50,000 shares of Fire stock. The stock was buoyant; old Commodore Vanderbilt was buying. His brokers took all the 50,000 shares before they knew where it came from. Then other fresh certificates appeared. Vanderbilt's brokers were panic-stricken. The stock was buoyant; old Commodore Vanderbilt did not give up the fight. Next day processes for contempt of court were issued.

THE FLIGHT OF GOULD TO NEW JUESEY. Gould was then 20 years of age.
A Post Office was established at Gouldsboro and Jay Gould was appointed Postmaster. A bank was established in Stroudsburg, in an adjoining county, and Gould became the largest stockholder and a director. That was in 1857. Two years later he bought out Pratt's interest in the business and sold it to Charles Leupp & Co. for \$80,000. Much trouble followed, during which Gould finally determined to take possession of the tannery. He said at the time that he had legal precedent for such a proceeding. This, however, was not accomplished without a struggle, and firearms were even resorted to. HIS FIRST RAILROAD VENTURE. Jay Gould obtained sole possession of the tannery, and sold it and came to this city. In 1862 he married Miss Ellen Miller, a daughter of a member of a very rich wholesale grocery firm styled Philip Dater & Co. of this city. It is said that it was through Mr. Miller's interests in railroads that Gould came to operate in those stocks, though he did so before the year of his marriage. He

large grocery at Troy. Mr. Sage was interested in railroads running into Troy, and he and Mr. Gould took up the Rensselner and Saratoga. Young Gould made a great deal out of that venture, and then changed the Pittsburgh. He bought the stock at 65 and sold it at 120. He then went into the Union Pacific, and this was the greatest load of his life, for the stock tumbled to 15, and Mr. Gould often said later that he thought he saw ruin staring him in the face. There was a great outery against his interest in the property, and he finally unloaded with profit to The next great enterprise in which he was interested was the Missouri Pacific, which he bought from Commodore Garrison. The road was then 287 miles long, and was earning \$70,000 a week. He gradually developed the system, and in 1883 Mr. Gould proudly averred

PISK BUNS AWAY WITH SOME STOCK

SWEENY'S GREAT HAUL

Judge Clerke of the Court of Appeals, a friend of Barnard's, issued a crowning injunction, which enjoined Barnard from appointing a receiver, and he also forbade the clerks of Barnard's court from entering it if it were entered. But Barnard went ahead despite Clerke's injunction, and despite the fact that the injunction was served on Barnard in open court. Finally, by an arrangement with Justice Ingraham, a general appeal was entered. The scapidal had become so great that most Judges would not let the Eric litigation into their courts. Osgood couldn't act as receiver, and Peter B. Sweene was appointed. He received \$150,000 for his services, it is said, when there was nothing to receive, as the books and everything else were in Jersoy City.

TWO LEGISLATURES DRAWN IN. brought up the read so that it had earned gross \$5,100,000 in one month.

The history of Mr. Guild's railroad deals and financial enterprises would fill a volume. But they are merely incidents now, and can only be accepted as a part of the great movements which went to develop his characteristics and renown. His association with the Eric road when Wilham M. Tweed was a director is well known. The conflict which resulted in the retirement of Mr. Gould from the Presidency of that road has been talked about in Wall street ever since it occurred. That con-

NOT HAMPERED BY POLITICAL CREEDS.

He testified before a legislative committee afterward that at that time in a Kepublican district he was a Republican; in a Democratic district he was Democratic, and in doubtful districts he was doubtful; but he was an Eric Rairoad man all the time. Very few know the history of Mr. Gould's retirement from the Frie Company, and even the few who know it have frequently been blinded by prejudice, and in this way many variegated reports have erept out to the outer world. Just so with his experience on Sept. 24, 1883. TWO LEGISLATURES DRAWN IN. Mr. Drew and Mr. Gould were not idle. A bill making the line a New Jersey corporation was harried through the Trenton Legislature. But the real battle was at Albany, and Vanderbilt was at home there. There was a legislative investigation which resulted in a report against brew and Gould. Then Gould, braving the law, appeared in Albany, was arrested for contempt of court, and gave ball in half a million that he had drawn from the brig funds, or so it was said. Justice Barnard gave him over to a Sheriff, and Justice Barnard gave him over to a Sheriff, and Justice Barnet treleased him. He was taken ill, remained in Albany, and kept "open house" there. In a few days a Gould-Drew bill was passed.

and in this way many variegatest reports with his experience on Sept. 24, 1883, commonly known as Black Friday. That Mr. Gould made a colossal amount of money out of his association with the Eric Railroad, and also from his experience on Black Friday, no one has denied, in both of these cases he used men, and he used them to his own advantage. Then when Mr. Gould, early in the seventies, became interested in the American Telegraph Company, the immediate predecessor of the Western Union Company, he was still actuated by the motives of personal profit. He smashed rates and caused trouble to the Western Union until the amalgamation of the two companies was brought about.

It is not disputed that as he went on and on in his tremendous career he was moved by the mounts to the work or himself and to GOULD'S SUCCESS IN ALBANY.

The bill was first passed by the Senate by a vote of 17 to 12. The bill also authorized the guarantee of the bonds of connecting roads consolidation with the Central was for-hidden, and no stockholder or director of the Vanderbilt roads was to be allowed as an officer or director of Erie. When the bill was on its way to the Assembly the lobby was thronged, and just at the proper time false word was sent around that Vanderbilt had withdrawn his opposition to the bill. The legislators were dazed at this, and the Gould bill quickly passed by a voto of 101 to 6. Janderbilt's counsel appeared before Gov. Fenton to protest against signing the bill, but Fenton signed it.

Uncle Dan't Drew now began to suspect that Gould and Fisk were working not for him, but for themselves. He came from over Jersey City and visited Commoders Vanderbilt on Sunday, when the court officers were at church. News of this got out, and the trio of speculators broke apart, Gould and Fisk going to Boston and Drew coming to New York to purge himself of contempt of court. GOULD'S SUCCESS IN ALBANY, It is not disputed that as he went on and on in his tremendous career he was moved by the introller of make money for himself and to achieve a great position and power in the world of finance. It will remain for others at a later time to show how great was the impulse he gave to the trend of the times in consolidating railways, in extending them and opening up great sections of country, and thus leaving colossal monuments of his ability. With these came advantages to the people, whether or not there were individuals who suffered at the same time.

THE COMMODORE'S DEPEAT. THE COMMODORE'S DEFEAT.

Vanderbilt got out of the fight in poor share. He got \$70 a share for \$0,000 shares of Erie in the shape of two and a haif millions in cash and one and a quarter millions in Boston. Hartford and Erie stock at \$80. He agreed to sell his other \$00,000 shares within four months whenever they were wanted. His said at \$70 aterward that he told Vanderbilt it was "an almighty robbery; that we had sold ourselves to the devil, and that Gould felt the same as I did." This squabble cost the Erie Raifrond nine million dollars, and Commodore Vanderbilt lost a million or two which the restitution did not cover. connection with the Erie Railroad. He was a did not cover. ME. GOULD GROWS NERVOUS.

MR. GOULD GROWS NERVOUS.

Gould and Fisk had practical control of Eric. They saw the October election coming, and they were nervous. But the crops were good and Erics traffle brought in good returns. Englishmen had become strangely fascinated with the stock, and had bought over 100,000 shares. On Aug. 19 the stock had dropped to 44, and then, to the astonishment of Wall street, the transfer books were cloved, preparatory to the annual election on Oct. 13. The election went off well for Mr. Gould and his friends. Peter B. Sweeny and William M. Tweed were among the new directors. Then, it is said, Mr. Gould began a system of locking up money. This culminated on Oct. 21, when members of the New York Stock Exchange waited on Mr. Gould, who had obtained large loans on Eric. Mr. Gould told the committee that \$10,000,000 of convertible bonds had been issued, half of which had been converted into stock and the rest would be. This was a new issue. The money, he said, bad been used to purchase the \$55,000,000 of loston, flaritori and Frie. The committee was not satisfied. It wanted to know if more stock would be issued. Gould replied. In certain contingencies, meaning for his loans. The Secretary of the Exchange afterward said that the stock of the corporation had been increased from \$34,285,300 on July 1, 1838, to \$55,703,300 on Oct. 24, or by \$255,000,000 of in greenbacks locked up and all values were depressed. The situation was so serious that Secretary Mctulloch of the Treasury, a contractionist, was compelied to announce that if necessary \$50,000,000 additional currency would be forthcoming for the relief of the community. uncommon interest in those securities and in whatever else competed with his properties or interfered with his mastery of the railroad situation. He could not get the Pennsylvania, but there was a possibility of getting Frie. the hands of a receiver. Daniel Drew, who

Uncle Drow get badly nipped next. He respicared as a speculator in Eric and began selling short. He kept this up till he had sold 70,000 shares for dolivery in November at 38, found was managing a buil campaing, and in November had the stock up to 50. Drew begged piteously for more, for a loan of stock—for anything he could get. That was on a Sunday. Next day, in the name of August Belmont, Justice Sutherland was asked to enjoin the issue of any more new Eries took and appoint a receiver. Drew signed the affidavits, but, to his chagrin, Gould was ahead of him by two hours. On the petition of one McIntosh, a man in Gould's employ, Justice Barnard restrained all suits and appointed Gould the receiver of the railroad. Erie stock fell only to 48.

Justice Barnard allowed Mr. Gould to buy UNCLE DANIEL IS NIPPED. Gould the receiver of the railroad. Erie stock fell only to 48.

Justice Barnard allowed Mr. Gould to buy and cancel 200,000 shares of Erie. This was intended to crush Daniel Drew, who had to have 70,000 shares to deliver in a few days. Gould's purchase rushed the stock to 62, and then it turned out that thousands of shop-keepers and barbers, tailors, and adsorts of people had a share or ten shares of Frie and wanted to realize on them. Gould could not meet the rush of shares these people had to sell. He and Fisk fought like tigers, but they could not stand the drain, and Drewsettled his contracts at 57, losing \$1,500,000. Then Erie fell to 42. The Open Board of Brokers requised to deal in Frie unless the stock was registered at a reputable banker's. Erie was knocked off the list and Gould organized a new Board of his own, where trading in Erie went on as before.

There was more fighting in the courts over Erie. Justice Sutherland vacated Barnard's order making Gould receiver, and Noah Dayls was made receiver. Barnard stayod Sutherland, and Sutherland granted a motion to show cause why Barnard's stay should not be vacated. Gould and Fisk sued August Belmont for \$1.000,000 damages, and Frank Work and Richard Schell for \$420,250, paid to them at the time of the settlement with Vanderbilt. Gould and Fisk even went to the United States District Court, and on a petition of one of Gould's clerks. Heary D. Whelpley, a stockholder, Judge Blatchford appointed Gould receiver, and directed the Erie Company to place \$8,000,000 in his hands to protect the rights of the plaintiff. Whelpley, who protested that he had been impred by certain issues of stock. THE COURTS KEPT BUSY AGAIN.

brokers for Drew and Gould bought them. The transaction did not cover ten minutes after the committee had adjourned. Fisk was one of Gould's sureties. It was a brilliant move. Barnard disappeared from

the scene.

THE ERIE BUILDING RECOMES A FORT.

Justice Cardoza then came to the front, and he stayed Justice Sutherland's order appointing Noah Davis receiver. Davis tried to get possession at the Erie building. Twenty-third street and Eighth avenue. He found it converted into a fort, with boils and barrs and sentries, but a stupid sentry who knew Davis's companion passed them, greatly to Gould's and Fisk's astonishment. Fisk welcomed them, and then told Davis and his companion to get out. As they were confronted by a mob they retired. They tried again to get in the next day, but the sentry was more vigilant this time. The racket continued for several days, and there were reports that (fould and Fisk had fied to Canada, especially one night as Fisk was seen to rush out and was followed to the Frie station in Jersey City. With one of the Erie's fastest engines and a single car. Fisk went to Einghamton to see his old friend Justice Balcon. The Judge decided to appoint a referee to look into matters, and this left Mr. Gould in as receiver. Finally all the troubles in that chapter were ended. After interminable judicial decisions and injunctions Gould still retained the helm. This was brought about on Dac. 5. It had been one long year of fighting, but it was not ended yet. The next move was when Fisk sued Vanderbill for a million. The Commodore was sued for a million. The Commodore was sued for three and a half millions. Drew was sued for a million for damages growing out of his conduct as Treasurer of the Erie Ralirosal, and both suits were settled to the satisfaction of Messrs, Gould and Fisk.

TURNED OUT BY ENGLISH HOLDERS.

The tactics of Mr. Gould in his management. THE ERIE BUILDING BECOMES A POST. TURNED OUT BY ENGLISH HOLDERS.

lieiden flung upon the market the 50,000 shares of Fre Stock. The stock was buoyant; old Commodore Vanderhilt was burjing. His trokers took all the 50,000 shares before they knew where it came from. Then other fresh certificates appeared. Vanderbilt's brokers were panic-stricken. The stock fell from 83 to 71 in a giffy. Drew and Gould were victorious, but Vanderbilt did not give up the fight. Next day processes for contempt of court were issued.

THE FLIGHT OF GOULD TO NEW JESEY.

The scramble they made with the books and papers and flues of the Eric corporation to get into Jersey City will not soon be longoiten. Securities were jammed in pockets, and one man is said to have carried away in a coat St. 300,000 in greentacks. Vanderbilt had absorbed the 100,000 shares, and Drew and Gould and Fisk, in Taylor's hotel in Jersey City, had altogether about \$1,000,000 of his money. Could Mr. Vanderbilt did not loss his head, Justice Gilbert vacated the injunction he had granted on the application of willbam Belden, but Mr. Drew and Mr. Gould at Commoders vanderbilt's suggestion, a Mr. Usinge Clerke of the Court of Appeals, a friend of Harnard's, issued a crowning injunction, which enjoined has an forbade the corruption were charged against hwyers and Judges, and Barnard was threatoned with impeachment.

SWEEN'S GREAT HAUL

Judge Clerke of the Court of Appeals, a friend of Harnard's, issued a crowning injunction, which enjoined has an forbade the corruption were charged against hwyers and Judges, and Barnard was threatoned with impeachment.

SWEEN'S GREAT HAUL

Judge Clerke of the Court of Appeals, a friend of Harnard's, issued a crowning injunction, which enjoined has an forbade the corruption were charged against hwyers and Judges, and Barnard was threatoned with impeachment.

SWEEN'S GREAT HAUL

Judge Clerke of the Court of Appeals, a friend of Harnard's, issued a crowning injunction, which enjoined has an forbade the court of the process of the party. They had determined on plunction were charged against hwyers and

The committee's report says that in 1808 \$1,000,000 was paid for extra and legal ser-vices. Mr. Gould told a good deal about the experiences of that time. "How many Senators and Assemblymen were bribed ?" was the question of one of the inquisitors. inquisitors.

You might as well ask me," replied Mr. Gould. "how many freight cars ran over the Eric on a certain day." GEN. DIX REPT AT IT.

GEN. DIX REPT AT IT.

Gen. Dix began a personal war on Mr. Gould. The results of that war were brought out by the Hepburn investigating committee in 1879. Gen. Dix charged that Mr. Gould had practically misappropriated \$12,803,050,23 by the conversion of bonds into certificates of stock. Gen. Dix was succeeded by P. H. Watson. President Watson believed that the claim should be settled, and the Court confirmed the settlement on reb. I. 1870, during the administration of Receiver Hugh J. Jewett. All told. Mr. Gould turned over \$1,540,900 in securities. An expert witness testified at the liepburn investigation that these securities were not worth more than \$200,000.

THE WORK OF BLACK FRIDAY. An Operation in Gold Which Remains Gi

The gold upheaval will ever be remembered in Wall street. Scandals innumerable have grown out of that great speculation, and many did not hesitate to associate the name of President Grant and his Sub-Treasurer, Gen. Daniel H. Butterfield, with an intimate knowl-Friday. The majority report of the committee exonerated the President and his private secretary, tien. Perter, completely; but the minority report, signed by the late Samuel Sullivan Cox and Thomas L. Jones of Kentucky did not mines matters. By instructions from the House they were to ascertain all the facts.

Mr. Gould was President of Erie and James Fisk, Jr., was his associate. The reasons that stimulated Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk to engage in this movement and its progress and culmination are described in the testimony taken before the Garffeld Congress Committee. which was sent to New York in the spring of 1870.

Mr. Gould in his testimony told thought it necessary to buy gold. He said that business with his road had been very dull since the inauguration of Gen. Grant. Gold had declined to 130 and had stopped the move-ment of produce from the Western farming districts. "Money" had been thrown on the market and the Treasury Department had taken for it greenbacks, and this made money more stringent. "Money" meant gold then. Mr. Gould believed that with higher gold the Western crops would be moved, and in this way the carning capacity of the Erio greatly increased. This was the inception of the great

GOLD MUST GO UP.

Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk endeavored to ascer tain the financial policy of Gen. Grant's Administration. Gold in March, 1869, touched 130's, the lowest point in three years, Mr. Gould bought \$7,000,000, and put up the price to 140. Other brokers followed his example. and on May 20 the price had run up to 144%. After that there was a steady decline until in July it was 13d. The appointment of Gen. Entterfield, it is said, was due to the influence of A. R. Corbin, a connection of the President by marriage. Just before the appointment the memorable trip to Boston was arranged. President Grant was the guest of Mr. Gould and Mr. Fisk, and there were present also William H. Marston, Cyrus W. Field, and a few others. It was on one of the Fall liver steamers, and dinner was served at 9 o'clock. All were at table, and Mr. Fisk in his testimony frankly said: THE TRIP TO BOSTON.

"On our passage over to Boston with Gen. Grant we endeavored to ascertain what his position in regard to finances was. We went down to dinner about 9 o'clock, intending, while we were there to have this thing pretty thoroughly talked up, and it possible, to relieve him from any idea of putting the price of gold down."

Mr. Gould in his testimony said of the President: "He was our guest. At this supper the question came up about the state of the country, the crops, and the prospects abised. The President was a listener: the other gentlemen were discussing. Some were in favor of Boutwell's selling gold, and some were opposed to it. After they had all interchanged their views, some one asked the President what his view was. He remarked that he thought there was a certain amount of fletiflousness about the prosperity of the country, and that the butble might as well be tapped in one way as another. That was about the substance of his remark. He then asked me what I thought about it. I remarked that I thought that policy was carried out it would produce great distress, and almost lead to civil war."

policy was carried out it would produce great distress, and almost lead to civil war."

After the party returned to New York, Gen. Grant. Mr. Gould, and Mr. Corbin had private interviews on the gold question at Mr. Corbin's house. As a result of these interviews, according to Mr. Gould's testimony, the President remarked that the Government would do nothing during the fall months to put down the price of gold or to make money tight. Just after those interviews Mr. Gould purchased two millions in Government bonds for Mr. Corbin's account. The next interview with President Grant on this great subject was at Newport, where James Fisk, Jr., followed him. Fisk testified that Corbin told him that Mrs. Grant had an interest in the gold speculations; that five hundred thousand of gold had been taken by Mr. Gould at 131 and 132 which had been sold at 137; that Mr. Corbin held for himself about two millions of gold, five hundred thousand or "Potter."

CORNES'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

Farly in September gold touched 137%. Gold continued to move upward, and Gould and his friends owned about sixty millions. Then a momentous feature presented itself in the visit of Secretary Boutwell to New York, where he was entertained at dinner at the Union League Club. It got abroad that the bears would attempt to change the Administration's mader. Me Gould and Me Carbin decided to CORBIN'S LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT.

act promptly. President Grant was then at Washington. Pa., thirty miles from telegraphic communication. Mr. Corbin. In a letter to the President stated the situation, and Gould and Fisk selected the messenger to take the letter to Grant. Mr. Garfield's majority report incidentally remarks that this letter was destroyed as of no official value. W. O. Chapin was the messenger, and he reached Washington on Sept. 22. 1883.

Gen. Horace Portor, the President's private secretary, testified that the fact that this messenger came all the way from New York excited his distrust, and he began to feel that Mr. Corbin's interest in the gold policy of the Administration had for a foundation personal and pecuniary motives. He also said that President Grant directed Mrs. Grant to write a letter to Mrs. Corbin, in which Mrs. Corbin was instructed to notify her husband that if he had any interest in gold speculations he should retire from them at once. This letter was received on the evening of Sept. 22, two days before Black Friday, and according to the testimony it created distrust between Mr. Gould and Mr. Corbin, the latter insisting upon payment for his services in interesting the Government. Mr. Gould decided to hold him off until lie could have a consultation with Mr. Fisk.

Fisk.

Fisk Buys and gould gets out.

On the following day William Belden and other brokers in the street began free purchases of gold; not the least influential of flieso brokers was albert Spevers. Fisk spent most of his time dancing around the gold room offering to bet \$50,000 that gold would go to 200. If he could have seen some of Mr. Gould's orders that day there is every reason to telleve that he would not have been so free with his bets. Mr. Gould apparently feared that at any moment Secretary Boutwell would receive orders to sell gold. Fisk insisted that Speyers and Bolden should put the price to 100. It is generally known that all the time Mr. Fisk and his brokers were buying at these high figures Mr. Gould was quietly getting out. The President returned from Pennsylvania to Washington on Thursday. Sept. 23 and that evening had a consultation with Secretary Boutwell. The next morning Black Friday was ushered in, and Washington was flooded with telegrams from New York telling of the rapid advance in gold, and just before boon Secretary Boutwell of the rapid advance in gold, and just before boon Secretary Boutwell of the rapid advance in gold, and just before boon Secretary Boutwell of the rapid advance in gold. The interview Mr. Boutwell ordered the sale of four millions of gold. This message was wired into Wall street and received by Gen. Butterfield at the minutes after 12 on Black Friday.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL SELLS FOUR MILLIONS AND THE GAME IS UP. PISK BUYS AND GOULD GETS OUT.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL, SELLS FOUR MILLIONS AND THE OAME. IS UP.

It has always been insisted from Gen. Butterfield's office that there was a delay in receiving this message, and that during this delay the news of the change of policy on the part of the Administration became known in wall street. Gold at the time the message was received was 162%, and Alkert speyers will be remembered for many a generation as standing in the gold room, and, in the face of this telegram, offering to buy any number of millions at 160. Within filteen minutes gold had dropped to 183 and half of Wall street was invived in ruin. Mr. Gould always insisted that he lost four million delars by that speculation. It is certain that Mr. Belden and Mr. Fisk did not escape with whole skins, and as for Albert Speyers, why he has gone where the woodbine twineth. Mr. Corbin did not profit materially from his experience. When Mr. Gould drew a check for \$100,000, with the intention of handing it to Mr. Corbin on Sept. 24, which turned out to be black Friday. But Mr. Gould drew a check for \$100,000, with the intention of handing it to Mr. Corbin on Sept. 24, which turned out to be black Friday. But Mr. Gould was pretty busy that day. Mr. Fisk gave the tartlield committee a graphic account of the reproaches be heaped upon Cortin for his part in the business. Corbin promised help, but nothing could be done. "It was each man drag out his own corpse," and Fisk.

The complications of Black Friday led to SECRETARY BOUTWELL SELLS FOUR MILLIONS
AND THE GAME IS UP. was each man drag but and self-fisk.

The complications of Black Friday led to many injunctions and judicial orders, which were served on Fisk and Gould and against the officers of the gold Exchange.

Great Operations with For Western Rull. Mr. Gould's first interest in railroads west of the Missouri River was in the Kansas Pacific, in which he and Mr. Sage invested jointly when the company was in financial straits, and transition from that property to the Union Pacific was natural, and resulted in his subsequent intimacy with Mr. Sydney Dillon, the builder of the Union Pacific Railroad. He made a great deal of money out of his ventures in both properties, and in consequence, perhaps, always seemed to have an infatuation for Union Pacific. After the selling out the first time he reinvested facilitated his exit from the management by inducing Mr. Charles Francis Adams to take the Presidency. When the Union Pacific Company became straitened financially, about two years ago, he again came to the front and. by cooperating with Messrs. Drexel, Morgan & Co. and others, helped to save the property from the confession of insolvency. The outcome of this deal was the reinstatement of Mr. Dillon as President of this company, an event in which Mr. Gould took undisguised satisfaction. It is not believed that on the occasion of his third appearance in Union Pacific affairs he acquired any amount of the stock. But he took his share of the collateral trust notes. the proceeds of which were used to temporarily fund the floating debt of the company. He was able, however, in spite of his noming holdings of the stock to carry the last election for directors of the Union Pacific Company as against a concentration of the foreign stock-

against a concentration of the foreign stockholders.

Mr. Gould's interest in Missouri Pacific was remarkable in view of the statement he made to a Congressional committee that he bought control of the commany from Commedors Garrison slandy as a plaything. He explained to the committee that he meant that he bought it in order to entertain himself seeing what he could make out of it. It was a comparatively small and unimportant road when he paid Commodore Garrison \$4.600,000 for it. He expanded the system until it now operates over 5.000 miles, with a capital of \$45,000,000. He apparently became as much infatuated with this property as he had previously been with Union Pacific, and, according to all accounts, made large amounts of money in flanaring it, though at times he was compelled to do so almost at times he was compelled to do so almost single handed.

large amounts of money in linancing it, though at times he was compelled to do so almost single handed.

The true story of Mr. Gould's connection with the Wabash Bailroad has never been told. He has always been condemned unsparingly, both here and abroad, because the company went to pieces financially almost immediately after the only dividend was paid upon its preferred stock. Intimate associates of Mr. Gould say that he was deceived as to the character of the property, not of the main line, but of the branch lines, and relying upon the information furnished him by others and not correctly verified by himself, he took a more sanguine view of the property and its future than he was warranted in doing. Perhaps the best proof of this version is that Mr. Gould held at the time of his death about \$12,000,000 par value of Wabash securities, which show him a loss of five or six million dollars, and have at times shown him even a greater loss. He never deserted the company, but put his name to its notes to the extent of several million dollars jointly with Mr. Sage, Mr. Solon Humphreys, and the late Sydney Dillon.

At the time of his death Mr. Gould was a director of the following railway companies: International and Great Northern, Manhattan Elevated, Misseuri Facific, St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern, St. Louis and Southwestern, Texas Pacific, Union Pacific and Wabash, and also of the Western Union Telegraph Company.

graph Company.

men Mr. Gould's life was a marvellous study, Mr. Gould had one life for his family and another in his dealings with men. It is not be-lieved that any man in New York had a happier home circle than had he, and it is assuredly the fact that no man who has been so conspicuous before the people of this country for the last thirty years could count up more nemies than could he.

He did not appear to care for commendation outside of his own family circle. With the assured regard of his wife, who died several years ago, and the esteem and affection of his alldran he seemed to be quite content. Once.



Mr. Harrison Houpt

Indigestion, Liver Complaint

"Dear Sirs: I have been a great sufferer for the past eight months with indigestion and liver complaint, caused by irregularity at my meals. In that time I lost sixty-two pounds, and my strength left me so that I was scarcely able to be amend the house. I was a misery to myself and all about me. I were one who saw me thought and said I could not live longer than spring Indech I thought so myself. I lost as high as

18 to 20 lbs. per Week

18 to 20 ibs. per Week

I dectored with some of our best thistic are,
but to no axail. Then I went to limitington,
and tried two there but with no better results.

I became very low, had been contined to the
house some two menths when one of the doctors recommended limited Sairsapardia. It
had done me good before, so I continded to
give it a fair trial again. I commence to sing
it about Jam. I 1882. To six days I began to
relish food, and from that time on I gained
rapidly. I have not quite taken my second
bottle. I have gained thirty-sight pounds in
thirty-four days. I feel almost as well as I thirty-four days. I feel almost as well as I ever did. Can eat well, sleep good, and don't have

That Tired Feeling In fact, I am a new man. My neighbors aran-not talk enough about the change they see in me, and all to be attributed to taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

want the people to know what it has done or me. I cannot recommend it too highly?" "IFS.—The following are panies of cur Eusiness Mon

Who are willing to testify that Hood's Sarsa-parilla saved my life signed by themselves: J. R. Little, Miller.
W. J. Borst, Miller.
F. E. Sanderson, Clerk.
J. Herring Curpenter, S. R. Houp, Conductor,
T. C. Sanderson, Train Despatcher."

BOOD'S PILLS be one the favorite cathartic

in the United States, he responded: "I never notice what is said about me. I

am credited with things I have never done and abused for them. It would be idle to attempt to contradict newspaper talk and street rumors. As to enemies, any man in my position is likely to have them. With me the bitterest enemies have always proved to be men to whom I had rendered services. As a general thing. I do my best to be on good terms with everybody I come in contact with. I am not of a quarrelsome disposition. Put, on the other hand, I have the disadvantage of not being sociable. Wall street men are fond of company and sport. A man makes \$100,000 there and immediately buys a yacht, begins to drive fast horses, and becomes a sport generally. My tastes lie in a different direction. When business hours are over I go home and spend the remainder of the day with my wife, my children, and the books of my library. Every man bas natural inclinations of his own. Mine are domestic. They are not calculated to make

me particularly popular in Wall street, and I cannot help that." Mr. Gould had no petty vices. His doctor told him a number of years ago that it wouldn't do him any harm to smoke a little, because it might divert his mind from the cares of business. He laid in a great supply of the most expensive Turkish eighrettes and essayed the feat. But it was a dismal failure, and the office boys in the Western Union building revelled in the Turkish cigarettes which Mr. Gould threw away. A modest cup of claret was all he ever took at dinner, and he cared nothing especially about the brand or quality.

Mr. Gould was a small man, five feet six inches in height. He never weighed more than 120 pounds. His complexion, hair, and beard were dark.

e was more or less of an invalid all his life. It has been said that he scarcely knew what it was to be without an ache. Certainly he was afflicted with dyspersia and neuralgia for many years. He was very nervous. His face had a faded yellow hue, looking at times waxy, yet few men took better care of themselves than Mr. tiould. It has sometimes been said that he occasionally overate, but this probably arises from the fact that the slightest intemperance in eating affected him more than most men. He was seldem out of bed than most men. He was seldom out of bed later than 11 o'clock at night, except on those evenings when he would take his children and grandchildren to the theatre or circus.

Mr. Gould was passionately lond of flowers, and winter and summer he had them around him. In his Fifth avenue house he always had a choice collection of the rarest varieties, and at his great conservatory at Irvington there was a collection of plants and shrubbery and exotics scarrely second to any in the country. These, with the circus and his steam yacht Atalanta, and his family, were this man's amusement.

In conversation Mr. Gould's dark eyes were

amusement.
In conversation Mr. Gould's dark eyes were seldom directed full at one. There was a far-off expression in them, as if he were constantly gazing into the future. Indeed, in his conferences with his associates Mr. Gould rarely said anything until every one else had had his say.

If ever his eyes betrayed his innermost feelings it was when he told of his first visit to New York. He was not poor even then. He had several thousand dollars, though he had but just turned 17 years of age. This was his story:

but just turned 17 years of age. This was his story:

"I was ambitious, and had brought a little thing with me which I was sure was to make my fortune and revolutionize the world," said Mr. Gould, "and you will smile when I tell you that it was a mouse trap. It was in a preity malogany case which I carried under my arm. I got into a Sixth avenue car, I think, and every now and then I ran out on the rear platform to see the buildings, loaving the case containing the mouse trap on the seat. When I got to the street where I was to get off the nouse trap had disappeared. I turned to the confluetor and said:

"What his become of my box?"

"That box that was on the seat?"

"Yes."

"Was it yours? Wwy realignt the conduct.

What has become of my box?

THE MANHATTIN DEAL.

How Cyrus W. Field Came to Brop a Million in a Short Time.

Toward the end of June. 1887, occurred the celebrated break in Manhattan Elevated Railroad stock. A large portion of this stock was held by Mr. Cyrus Field, and it was said that he was opposed to Mr. Gould on some questions connected with the development of the property.

On the morning of June 24, 1887, it became known in Wall street that Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage were calling in their outstanding loans. This produced a stringency in the money market, causing rates for call loans to rise to an equivalent of nearly 100 per cent a year.

Manhattan stock opened at 156 at which prices some 10,000 shares changed hands. Then it gave a wild tumble down to 115.

The panie did not has long, but quite long enough to relieve Mr. Field of \$1,000,000.

JAY GOULD AS A MAS.

What He Said of Himself and How He Is Hemembered by His Friends.

To financiers, railroad men, and business men Mr. Gould's life was a marvellous study.

To financiers, railroad men, and business men Mr. Gould's life was a marvellous study.

Mr. Gould had one life for his family and and marvellous study.

Mr. Gould had one life for his family and and marvellous study.

Mr. Gould had one life for his family and and marvellous study.

Mr. Gould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and and mr. Sould had one life for his family and mr. Sould had one him to the life him. It was not of my fining the lock that him. It was not of my fining the follows the fining that the mass and caught him. He was a great, strong f

THE STANDARD

39 W 14TH ST.

FOLDING BED

YOU MAY LEAVE YOUR AMERICAN DISTRICT MESSENGER Office (where the charges will be the same as those as the main office), it is not list of Advertised Agencies you do not mad one convenient.

Borses, Carriages, &c.

Flandrau & Co.

372, 374, 376 BROOME STREET. BROADWAY, 51ST ST. & 7TH AV. ELEGANT CARRIAGES OF THE BEST GRADE.

FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY AND OF EVERY VARIETY OF DESIGN, COLOR, AND WEIGHT, STOCK SECOND-HAND VEHICLES, WE SOLICIT INSPECTION OF

OUR STOCK OF BROUGHAMS, DEMI-COACHES, LAN. DAUS, VICTORIAS, FOUR-WHEEL DOG CARTS,

DESIGNED FOR FALL DRIVING.

WILLIAM B. POND & CO. Broadway, 47th St., and 7th Av. BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagons in paint and natural wood; Banner Buggies, with four styles of bodies and the eastest riding spring ever invented; Surreys, Extension Tops, and Buggies; Two-wheelers that are absolutely free from horse motion; Road Carts that are made to carr

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

to verify the truth of my statement, and the purioiner of my great invention found it was only a mouse trap, his/lare assumed such an expression of disgust that I could not help laughing at him."

The next day the Herald has the story of the arrest leaded. How a Mouse Trap Caught a Thief, and for the first time Mr. Gould saw his name in print. This also pleased him.

There were many mouse traps for sale in New York better than the one invented by Mr. Gould, and when he returned to his country home he flung it aside to resume his work as supveyor.

home he flung it aside to resume his work as surveyor.

With all his mild ways. Mr. Gould was a first-class hater. It has been said that he got theroughly angry once in six years, and when this period came around no power on earth to only control of his lawyers he has precipitated discussions and adopted policies which were dangerously violent and needless. His anger at James Gordon Bennett's association with the Mackay-Bennett cable was an Interesting feature of his later life. With his own hand he prepared a statement against Mr. Bennett several years ago against the advice of his lawyers. In this statement he brought up various incidents in Mr. Bennett syounger life which had nothing whatever to do with the quarrel. Mr. Gould's lawyers asked him not to sign it. Waving them aside, he signed it and authorized its publication.

them aside, he signed it and authorized its publication.

When Russell Sage was in Congress in the fittles he advocated the nurchase by the Government of Mount Vernon. Several years ago it was telegraphed from filehmond that some unknown Northern man had responded to the appeal of those in charge at Mount Vernon, and had purchased additional acres of land to be added to the old Washington estate. It turned out that Mr. Gould had bought the property and turned it over to the Mount Vernon people. This was one of the results of his close friendship with Mr. Sage.

Many will recall the fight that Mr. Gould made against the Knights of Labor when that organization was in the zenith of its strength. This was in 1889, when Martin Irons started the great strike on the Missouri Facifica Mr. Gould put down his foot, and he said he would crush that strike. His friends begged him to compromise. Under no circumstances would he do so. He crushed the strikers, and it was the first great blow the Knights received. Mr. Gould was a fighter always.

Some of Mr. Gould's sayings are well remembered. Among them are:

The best men are sivays looking upward to some thing better. They don't care how long they have te

The best men are always looking upward to something better. They don't care how long they have to wait to attain it.

The manufacturers are working under the principle of maxima a greater quantity at lower prices. Labor gets the heacht of such an arrangement. The maintacturers are working under the product of maxima a greater quantity at lower prices. Labor gets the beneat of such an arrangement.

It has been my experience that men who are indusering being the interest. You can almost always and something being the failure of a maximater of which there is any aristocracy of wealth hera, nor will there be in the future.

A monopoly combining all the railreads or any of the great dorporate industries is an impossibility. Soboly need have any fear from me. I brought medium the the world, and it is certain I can't take anything away with me. with me.
I believe that men should be so educated that if they found no room in a certain industry they could turn

found no room in a certain industry they come their cand to something else.

Prodent men want certainties, not probabilities or Prodent men want certainties, not probabilities or possibilities.

Nothing is so easily frightened as capital.

There is no part of the map: the United States upon which you can lay your hands and not find the classes who have in them the elements of success, succeeding. As for the others, they would fall in Elderado.

HIS FAMILY AND HOMES. The Beautiful Irvington House. Three of the Sons Already in Business,

Jay Gould, in the winter of 1862, married Miss Helen D. Miller, the daughter of Daniel G. Miller of the produce and grocery firm of Lee, Dater & Miller. Miss Miller was then 23 years old, and lived with her parents at 33 East Seventeenth street, now the site of the Century building. The house was one of those old-time mansions, few of which still exist in New York. In this house they lived for several years, and here, on Feb. 0, 1864, the first child

George Jay Gould, was born. Here, also, Ed-

win, the second, was born two years later.

Helen Gould, the oldest daughter, was born in



" A Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills, founded not upon the theory of a man, but upon twenty years' practice and experience -

of a woman." Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

is a positive care for all those painful com-Ladies of the World. the control of the worst forms of the control of the worst forms of the worst forms of the worst forms of the worst, and the conse-

Weakness, and is peculiarly adopted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel Tumors from the Ulerus in an early stage of development, and check the tendency to Cancerous Humors. It removes Faintness, Dizziness, Flatulency, relieves Weakness of the Stomach, cures Head-ache, Bloating, Leucorrhoza, Nervous Prostra-

tion. Depression, Indigestion, and General That Pearing-down feeling, causing pain, weight, and laceache, is instantly relieved and permanently cared by its use.

It will ander all circumstances not in perfect armony with the laws that givern the female system. For the cure of Kidney Complaints and

backagno in either sex it is an emplated. districted book, entitled who de to Health Enjacte, by Mrs. Problem, is of great to deles. It come as our op pages of parentials information which every woman deleman about herein, mailed free on event of a two-cent stamps

Liver Pills, 26c.,
Cure Biliousness, Constlepation, and Torpid Liver.
By mail, or of druggists.
Lydia E. Pinkham MED. Co., Lynn, Mess.